

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOLUME XXVII

NUMBER 2

JANUARY 12, 1912



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 15, 1893



WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NOTICE

ANY person on the mailing list of the Public Health Reports who at any time fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

CONTENTS.

The tarbagan (Arctomys bobac) and plague	Page. 31
UNITED STATES.	
Modification of restrictions relative to immigrants	40
and analogous products	40
Public laundries and washhouses—Regulation of New Orleans, La.—	42
Stables and manure—Destruction of breeding places of flies	43
Plumbers, plumbing, and water-closets	43
Common drinking cup Seattle, Wash.—	44
Swimming pools and natatoriums—Regulation of	44
Garbage and refuse—Care and collection	45
Garbage—Removal	46
Birth and death certificates—Burial permits	46
Births, marriages, and deaths—Certified copy of record to be furnished. Disinterments	47 47
Syracuse, N. Y.— Birth and death certificates, burial and transfer permits	47
Trenton, N. J.— Marriages, births, and deaths—Notification of Berkeley, Cal.—	47
Interment of bodies—Prohibited within the city	48
Morgues and undertaking establishments	48
Distribution of poison	50
Record of plague infection	50
Rats collected and examined for plague infection	50
Squirrels collected and examined for plague infection	51
Other animals collected and examined for plague infection	51
Smallpox in the United States:	
Reports received during week ended January 12	51
Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended	
December 23, 1911	53
Morbidity and mortality, States of the United States, untabulated	55

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.	
Reports from:	
Austria-Hungary—	Page.
Status of cholera	57
Bulgaria—	
Quarantine restrictions against cholera removed	57
China—	
Measures to protect the railway zone against plague	57
Ecuador—	
Plague and yellow fever	58
Gibraltar—	
Restrictions against Palermo on account of cholera removed	58
Hawaii—	
Record of plague-infection	58
Honolulu—Plague-prevention work	58
India—	
Madras—Decrease in cholera	,58
Italy—	*
Status of cholera	59
Naples—Examination of emigrants	59
Japan—	
Infectious diseases in Kanagawa Ken	59
Montenegro—	
Cholera	59
Roumania-	
Constanta declared free from cholera	60
Tunis—	
Status of cholera.	60
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox:	
Reports received during the week ended January 12-	
Cholera	60
Yellow fever	60
Plague	60
Smallpox	61
Reports received from December 30, 1911, to January 5—	
Cholera	61
Yellow fever	62
Plague	62
Smallpox	62
Mortality:	
Mortality table, foreign and insular cities	63
Mortality—Foreign and insular—Countries and cities—Untabulated	66